

which lately with a royal duke avowedly at the head of it, assumed the name of the family council—it affords a hope, we repeat, that this cancer worm has been "scorched, if not killed."

(See a description of this Portland Influence in the eloquent pamphlet of E. Burke, "Causes of the Present Discontent," written before he had apostatized from his Principles.)

It has been one of the greatest misfortunes of the prince of Wales and of the kingdom, that the personal follies of his youth, obscuring the purity and excellence of his political principles, have been exaggerated by his enemies, to serve as foils to set off the decency and decorum which accompanied a system that, but for the personal virtues of the sovereign whose sanction it assumed, would long since have been seen in its native deformity. The false colorings of both sides however, are now pretty well worn off.—The prince has long been rising and brightening to the eye of the discerning. Those who have had the honor to approach him, have not been more charmed by the snavity of his manners & the benevolence of his heart, than surprised by the strength of his understanding and the extent of his acquirements.—The prince was trained in the school of rational and legitimate liberty, long before that sacred name was polluted by the impious and bloody rites of jacobinism. To the excellence and stability of his principles and the wisdom of his councils, England now looks as to her sheet anchor; and if these are fairly brought into action, she will yet weather the storms of political profligacy and military despotism, whose concussions have shipwrecked the continental states. We devoutly hope that the prince will now have influence enough to form a ministry into which he may infuse the spirit of his excellent qualities, while he stands as a shield between it and that secret influence to which the state owes all its misfortunes. Such a ministry would banish discontent and restore harmony and confidence at home, and beget respect abroad; without sacrificing one point of national honor, would rescue America from the embrace of France, perhaps win over Russia, and even restore peace.

PROCLAMATION.

VIENNA, Sept. 9.—A great quantity of arms have been found secreted in the town. Ten thousand muskets have been seized at the instant they were being conveyed into Presburg. Many millions of florins have been buried since the entry of the French. The place in which they were hidden has been discovered, and they were seized.

It is also known that bank bills of many millions; and other effects belonging to the treasury of government, are secreted in different parts, the emperor Napoleon promises to whoever discovers them, a quarter of the property found, of whatever kind it may be. The information may be given verbally, or by letter, to the intendant of provinces; to the intendant general, or even to the governor of provinces, &c.

Given at the headquarters of Schoenbrunn, 7th Sept. 1809.

The PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL,
MAJ. GEN.

The Duke of Brunswick who has recently arrived in England from Germany, is brother to the princess of Wales. His troops will be incorporated with the German legion, and will supply the losses in Spain.

The faculty have long been employed in the compilation of a new pharmacopoeia. It is finished; and Sir Lucas Pepys, president of the royal college of physicians, has presented a copy of it to the king.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The English commander in Spain having been obliged on his retreat, to leave a great number of wounded at Talavera, wrote the following letter to the general in chief of the French army:

"Sir,—The fate of war has placed in your hands a number of English officers and soldiers. They are brave, and merit the attention and regard of those by whom courage is valued. I have the honor to recommend them to you, and to request that you will permit me to send to Talavera, for the purpose of taking care of them, some officers, who shall not be considered prisoners of war, but be permitted to return when the wounded have somewhat recovered.

"I also request your permission to transmit to the wounded officers small sums of money, of which they must be very much in want.

"It is in the name of humanity I address these requests to you, and I have even a right to make them, since I have always paid particular attention to the French soldiers whom the chance of war has rendered my prisoners, and have even supplied the officers with money.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)
ARTHUR WELLESLEY."

ANSWER

Of the Duke of Treviso, Marshal Mortier.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Aug. 10.

"Sir—I have received the open letter addressed by you to the commander in chief, and requesting his attention to the sick and wounded whom you have been under the necessity of leaving behind you. They are treated as our own sick and wounded are, and I have studied to give all possible assistance to those that have fallen into my hands. These, general, are debts which two brave nations owe to each other.

"I shall forward your letter to the commander in chief, who alone can answer your request to send officers to Talavera, until the sick & wounded are somewhat recovered. In the mean time I shall do myself the pleasure to supply them with what money they may want.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"The Marshal Duke of Treviso."

"Count de Hunneburg, our war minister, has sent accounts which have been laid before him, containing the following assertions:—The governor, commanding at Flushing, is stated not to have executed the order which we had given him, of opening the dykes & inundating the island of Walcheren, as soon as a superior hostile force should have disembarked on its shores. He is moreover accused of having surrendered the place which we had entrusted to his care, not only before the enemy had crossed the moat, and when no breach had been effected in the ramparts which remained whole, and in consequence had not once been stormed, but even when the trenches of the enemy were at a distance of 150 toises from the town, and he had still 4,000 men in arms capable of doing duty.—In a word, Flushing is stated

to have surrendered through the first effects of a bombardment. Should all this be true, the governor would be guilty; and it would remain only to ascertain, whether his conduct ought to be attributed to treachery or to cowardice.

"We send you this letter, in order that, as soon as you shall have received it, you would collect a council for inquiry, which will be composed of Count Asoville, senator; Count Rampon, do, vice adm. Thevenard, and Count Seguis, first inspector general of artillery. All the pieces which will be found in the offices of your ministry, and those of the navy, interior, police, or any other department, respecting the surrender of Flushing, not only as far as they may relate to its defence, but to any object which may concern our service, shall be conveyed to the council, to be laid before them, with the result of this enquiry.

"This letter having no other end, we pray God that he may have you, Count de Hunneburg, in his holy keeping.

"Given in our Imperial camp at

"Schoenbrunn, Sept. 7, 1809.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"The Minister, Sec'y of State,

(Signed) "H. B. MARET."

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"AT OUR IMPERIAL CAMP AT

"SCHOENBRUNN, September 3.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, &c. &c.

"We have decreed, and do decree what follows:

"Art. 1. Our cousin, marshal Serrurier, senator, is appointed commander in chief of the national guards of our good city of Paris.

"2. Our ministers of the interior and of war are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"The Minister, Sec'y of State,

(Signed) "H. B. MARET."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—His majesty's answer to the addresses of the different public bodies this day, on the eve of his anniversary, was dignified and impressive. In noticing the late attack on the islands of Zealand, his majesty said, "The invasion which has afflicted them, could have been foreseen, but the grand struggle on the banks of the Danube, so gloriously terminated, by France and the Emperor my brother, imposed upon us the necessity of undergoing that danger, while the great interests of Europe required the momentary absence of our troops, who, in Spain and Germany, have covered themselves with so much glory."

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Lord Melville, we understand, has been sent off by his majesty's command. Mr. Perceval's letter to him was sent off last Thursday, and he is expected from Scotland the beginning of next week. "And is it possible that 'his Majesty' means to insult the people of England by the appointment of so corrupt a character? Yet what is impossible to his Majesty?"

MADRID, Aug. 18. Definitive suppression of all the Monks in all Spain. Don Joseph Napoleon Decrees, That all the regular monastic and mendicant orders, which exist in all the Spanish possessions, are suppressed; and within 15 days from the publication of the present decree, the individuals of such orders, are to leave their convents and are to take the ecclesiastic secular dress. They shall withdraw to the places where they were born, and there they shall receive individually from the Treasury of the Provincial Revenues, the pension determined by the Decree of the 27th April last. The ministers of the Ecclesiastic Affairs of the interior, and of the finances, shall take the necessary measures to secure the recovery of all the property of the convents, which shall remain to the nation, according to the destination already prescribed. All ecclesiastic persons, without any distinction of orders, shall be promoted to the curacies and to other dignities. They shall enjoy all the advantages of the clergy in virtue of their fitness, merit and conduct.

The charitable schools shall be maintained, and the government shall take speedy measures to promote the interests of those benevolent institutions.

August 19. Fifty millions of reals are put to the disposition of the minister of the Interior to indemnify all the inhabitants who have suffered the calamities of the war, and fifty more at the disposal of the Minister of War to recompense those who have distinguished themselves by their courage and fidelity.

Another decree of the 18th, ordains that many Grandees of Spain and Dignitaries of the kingdom, having betrayed the confidence the king had put in them, and violated the oaths they had made to him, his majesty shall not henceforward acknowledge any other Grandees or titled persons, but those he shall designate by a special decree—those who are in possession of a title may solicit the continuation of it; but until they have obtained it, they cannot use it in any act or contract.

SEVILLE, Sept. 6.—The Supreme Committee of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III. have unanimously voted 10,000 ducats of money lately received from America, to be applied to the support of the widows and orphans of that unconquerable place, (Paniza.)

On the 24th of last month, his Excellency Mr. Frere, who, with such ardent zeal for our national glory and independence, performed the functions of his Britannic Majesty's Minister with the Supreme Junta of Government, had his audience of leave.

Gen. D'Agout, the French governor of Navarre, having condemned four Spaniards to suffer death, on a charge of their having murdered a French sergeant and merchant, and giving public notice of the execution of his sanguinary order, Don Mariano de Romo, Commander in Chief of the Spanish troops in the mountains of Arragon, for His Majesty Ferdinand VII. has issued a proclamation in answer to the former, which contains the following articles:

"I. Manuel Antonio Gruyer, Thomas Periche, Juan Beaubier, Francis Desaix, and Auguste de la Colomiere, all agents of the French, shall be conducted by my troops to the camp of Erigonia, and being placed in a position facing Madrid, looking to their King, 'Pope Bottelliah,' (Joe Bottle) shall hear their sentence of death pronounced; and being afterwards ordered to face Pampeluna, they shall be beheaded, and their bodies be suspended from gibbets, on the roads which lead to Madrid, with the following inscription on their backs:—'Agents of the French banditti, punished by Spanish justice.'

"II. Should the pretended King, Generals D'Agout and Lomet (who commanded in Fara,) or any other person, abuse the authority, to take away the life of any Spaniards, we shall order double the number of Frenchmen, who are in our power, to be beheaded."—Seville Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

[FROM A FRENCH PAPER.]

The resignation of the Archduke Charles, the evident result of discontent, is still attributed to the state of his health. The physicians, say the German papers, will not answer for his life, if he continues to take up on himself the charge of the war. It is difficult to believe in this new version, and we see much more clearly the cause of his resignation in the state of his army, than in the state of his health. Has he not himself hinted at the motives of his retreat in his order of the day? Does he speak of any thing else but his profound grief at the situation of affairs? Be that as it may, the Prince is now at Teschen.

The Archduke John is burthened with the enormous task which the Generalissimo thought above his strength. He has concentrated his army at Prague, attempting to increase it by levies made in Bohemia by the most violent means, such as tearing men from their homes. Soldiers, money, forage labor, all are exacted by the Austrian government with excessive rigor. Bohemia, famished, ruined by the residence of her own defenders, affords the most deplorable spectacle; the most sinister future presents itself, the effects of the battle of Wagram have infused despair into every heart—misery and famine complete the picture. Hungary has not replied to the frequent appeals to her nobility—A levy ordered in Transylvania can only be effectual in six months. *Mercur de France.*

ANOTHER PRETTY EXPEDITION!

A few weeks since, 12 sail of the line were ordered to be fitted at Portsmouth, for purposes after they had been partly fitted for that purpose, another order directed them to be fitted as stone ships, to be sunk at the mouth of the Scheldt; and now they are nearly made stone ships, they are ordered to remain in *statu quo*, by which it is supposed the sapient scheme of sinking them is abandoned. Many thousand pounds expense has been thus thrown away in fitting the ships & altering them again, agreeably to the several orders! But this is not the whole of the loss and grievance: the whole number to be sunk was twenty-five sail of the line; the others were fitting out at other ports!

SENTENTIOUS BREVITY.

General Monnet,* the late governor of Walcheren, applied some time ago to Bonaparte to be relieved from the command of that place, stating that the climate was so bad, that unless his was removed his life would be in danger. Bonaparte refused his request in the following laconic terms: "Mon General, on mourir par tout." [My dear General, they die every where.]

* This is the same General Monnet, whom Bonaparte suspects of treachery or cowardice, in surrendering Flushing, and on whom he has ordered a court of enquiry.—*Balt. Whig.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Fair American, Hobson, just arrived 26 days from Lisbon. News—British and Spanish armies, as by last accounts. A letter from a British col. dated Badajoz, September 19, speaks with some confidence of the ultimate success of the patriots—provided the war in Germany continues until permanent arrangements are completed for supplying the troops. The combined armies were receiving reinforcements; particularly the Portuguese divisions, a succession of small detachments daily arriving from almost every town in Portugal. The French were not advancing. The British head quarters continued at Badajoz—troops extending towards Merida.

FROM SPANISH PAPERS.

BADAJOS, Sept. 23. The mail which was lately intercepted between Marquada and Santa Cruz, and was conducted to our army, with two hussars accompanying the same, who have declared that the mails started from Bayonne on the 27th of the preceding month, and saw no movement of troops in France directed towards Spain.

SUNDAY, Sept. 24, contains a report of the defeat of general Junot, in Westphalia, by the Austrian gen. Keimayer, with the loss of 18,000 men.

CADIZ, 19th Sept. By the last advices received from Galicia, we are informed, that a division of the Austrian troops entered St. Andro on the 20th August last.

TERUEL, 4th Sept. The unfortunate inhabitants of Saragossa, who witnessed the most horrible siege, and a more disconsoling epidemic, suffer at present a treatment not less terrible than death. After so many calamities, *Sachet*, the barbarian, has exacted exorbitant contributions, & has permitted his soldiers to lay waste the fields, without listening to the pangs of widows and orphans. No person above 14 years of age can walk the streets without a passport, which must be paid for.

CORDOVA, 19th Sept. The French, in order to fortify themselves at Burgos, mounted on the old castle a number of cannon, and on the 15th August they fired a salute, on account of the Emperor's birth day; the vibration tumbled down the castle, and buried under its ruins, such artillerists and troops as were on the ramparts.

By the ship Fernina, safe arrived in the port of Cadiz, the Commercial Association at London, has given new relief to the Spanish Patriots, consisting of the following articles:

- 20,000 caps or bonnets,
- 20,000 spatterdashies,
- 35,000 shirts,
- 19,992 pair cotton stockings,
- 12,000 socks,
- 2,000 field kettles,
- 16 medicine chests,
- 12 boxes surgeons instruments,
- 40 boxes lint.

FROM A BRITISH COLONEL.

BADAJOS, September 19, 1809.—The head quarters of the British army are in this city. My regiment is encamped about two leagues distant with the 4th division of the army, the 5th division is on our left at Campo Mayor—the rest extend toward Merida. The army will certainly remain in its present position for 3 weeks, unless unforeseen circumstances influence the commander of the forces. My opinion is, that we shall defend Portugal by advancing again into Spain. If we cannot fight the French in the Peninsula, with Spain and Portugal at our backs, we certainly cannot do it with Portugal only, in the present distracted state of that kingdom. The British army at this moment, is in a more efficient state than it has been at any period on this part of the continent. By remaining a short time here it will be still more so by the junction of many small detachments, from almost every town in Portugal. The most experienced officers of the army, are of opinion, that we are able to

beat the collected forces of the French in the Peninsula whenever we meet them; that the disparity of numbers may not permit our profiting by the victory, it cannot be contested; but that the fate of the whole Peninsula depends on the events in Germany, while the French have any army on this side the Pyrenees; but if we succeed in driving them to their own frontier, and rousing the dormant kingdom of Portugal into activity, those countries may still be free and independent for ever, in spite of the Emperor of the French, the conqueror of all the rest of the continent of Europe. Lord Wellington or his noble brother are not despondent characters—they are not likely to forsake Spain because in one important instance, their just expectation was not answered. It is evident there still exists in the government and in the people of Spain a zeal for independence. Because the British arms proved their superiority and the army of Spain was unhurt at Talavera, is there any cause for despondence? In my humble opinion the lesson is turned to great profit and I look now with as much hopes to see Madrid, as I did when I left Lisbon. Many Spanish regiments have been decimated, & the cowards shot in view of the British soldiers.

Domestic.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Barnstable, to his friend in Boston, dated Oct. 25th, 1809.

"DEAR SIR—This has been an instructive week. The trial of two embargo smuggling cases have interested the whole country. The first was the case of David Scudder and Joseph Gage against John Freeman and John Chipman, inspectors of the revenue, for detaining the schooner Elizabeth and her cargo of flour, by order of the collector. The other was the case of Timothy Crowell, and others, against Mr. Otis, the collector, for detaining the schooner Hornet and her cargo of fish. Each trial occupied a whole day. The cases were argued by Messrs. Sprout and Whitman for the Plaintiffs, and by Messrs. Bidwell and Blake for the Defendants. The Juries were composed, it was said, of about an equal number of republicans and federalists. Judge Thatcher was the presiding Judge. Mr. Whitman declaimed whole hours, in the usual anti embargo strain; in the course of which, he described the embargo laws as unconstitutional, wanton, oppressive, tyrannical, intolerable, &c. and represented the people as deprived of their liberties, despoiled of all their rights; but that of breathing, and groaning under oppression too severe to be borne; with much more of that kind of stuff. It was replied, that the laws in question were not repugnant to any provision in the constitution; that they were similar in principle to other laws, which had been approved of by all parties; and that the constitutional question had been long settled, after solid argument in the proper court, that of the United States. As to the expediency of those laws, that had been demonstrated to this country, and to the world, by events which had occurred in our foreign relations. Besides, it was not a question for the consideration of the Court or Jury.—The business of the Judiciary was to decide what the laws are, not what they ought or ought not to be. The business of legislation being entrusted to another department, it would be extra judicial for the court to determine, and therefore, impertinent for the council to discuss the question whether these laws were wise and necessary or not. In answer to the opprobrious terms used respecting those laws, it was observed, that such language, by whatever examples it might have been sanctioned, was inconsistent with a due respect for the constituted authorities, calculated to excite popular discontent, to promote sentiments and habits of insubordination; that it was, in short, seditious, disorganizing and in unreciprocal; the same in spirit and tendency, as that which was used by Shays and his associates, in 1786; in consequence of which, the government of Massachusetts was for a time brought into popular odium and contempt, the execution of the laws and the administration of justice impeded, and a large portion of inconsiderate people excited to actual insurrection—that such language was improper in any place, and especially in a court of justice.—The arts and practices of the smugglers were detected and exposed. In Scudder and Gage's case, it was proved that it was the manifest and even professed intention to break the embargo laws, so that it was the duty of the collector to detain their vessel: And in Crowell's case, it was proved, that there was a similar intention, and that, after the seizure, the vessel and cargo were rescued out of the custody of the officers of the revenue, by an armed banditti, in disguise, by the procurement of the owners, one of whom, blackened like a negro, was a principal actor in the scene. The Judge summed up the evidence, explained the law, and told the Juries there was no constitutional doubt or difficulty.—The Juries in both cases, found verdicts in favor of the defendants. The rescue of the seized vessel and cargo excited every pointed indignation. Mr. Blake contended, and the Attorney General supported him in the opinion, that it amounted not merely to a riot, but to a robbery, or at least a larceny. The idea at first appears strange, that the owners should be guilty of stealing their own property; but I understand it is a settled principle of law, that where goods are in custody, by seizure or bailment, in such a manner, that the bailee is responsible for them, if the owner takes them away, it is larceny; and if done by violence and putting in fear, it is robbery. As the evidence of the fact is already strong, and almost every day, by disclosing some new circumstance, strengthens the proof, it is thought, that some of these rescuers will eventually be convicted and sent to the State Prison. One or two examples of this kind may be salutary."

nicely other than merely mentioning, that from their last accounts, the French were concentrating all their forces near Salamanca. The students of Coimbra, who had been formed into a military corps, were returning to their studies.

Markets at Lisbon very dull.

HARTFORD, Oct. 24. On Thursday last, the Hon. General Assembly appointed his Excellency J. TREADWELL, Esq. Governor of this state, in the room of his Excellency Governor TRUMBULL, deceased; and on Friday they appointed the Hon. ROGER GRISWOLD, Esq. Lieut. Governor, in the place of his Excellency John Treadwell, appointed governor.

The Legislature of New-Jersey convened at Trenton the 24th ult. and re-elected Joseph Bloomfield governor of the state for another year.

Mr. Ward was chosen vice president; and Dr. Condit speaker of the House of Assembly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

"Co. of Capt. Bennet." Under this head the Evening Post, a print evidently in the service of Great Britain, has republished a correspondence between Captain W. P. Bennet of the regiment of infantry, and Henry Arnold, (brother of the notorious traitor Benedict Arnold) one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the province of Upper Canada, on the subject of taking & shooting a deserter from Capt. Bennet's company of U. S. troops, within the British lines.—The correspondence is succeeded by remarks from the editor, and they are such as might be expected from the dastard who is prepared to "take protection under the British cannon."

It is boldly advanced in the Post, that Col. Duane was sent from Philadelphia to form one of the court martial ordered for the trial of Capt. Bennet, for the purpose of promoting his acquittal.

This is false. The court martial which decided on Capt. Bennet's case was dissolved, prior to the court of which Lieut. Col. Duane was a member had been convened.

On the trial of Capt. Bennet it was given in evidence, that there had been an understanding between the American and British officers commanding on the frontiers, to afford mutual aid in the recovery of deserters. That in consequence of such arrangement, British officers had pursued and taken deserters upwards of fifty miles in the interior of the state of Vermont, and that some of these deserters, resisting, had been killed. It is believed that the court martial duly estimating the above testimony, adjudged Capt. Bennet to be privately reprimanded by his colonel, because they could not sanction such arrangement, unless made in pursuance of orders from the commander in chief.

As to the attempt of Coleman to parallel the above case with the outrage committed by order of Admiral Berkeley, on our national ship the Chesapeake; it is merely in unison with his general conduct. The assertion that "Admiral Berkeley has been broke" must for stupidity and ignorance, have bro't the blush to the face of the Editor's printer's devil; although it did not on those of his printer or himself.—*Pub. Adv.*

[From the Baltimore American.]

MR. EDITOR, Occurrences like the following one so rarely happen, that I communicate it to you for publication:

The schooner Sarah, Milner, of Kingston, in Jamaica, was, on her voyage from thence to this port, struck by a Sword Fish, about 12 o'clock in the night, being out three days. The sword penetrated through solid timber 13 inches thick, and protruding within the vessel upwards of 7 inches, passed into a tierce of coffee. He stuck until 7 o'clock the next morning, when he broke away, being severely wounded by strokes of the harpoon. The schooner being holed down yesterday, the sword was found and extracted.

JAMES BADGER,
Mate of sch'r Sarah, Milner,
Baltimore, 30th Oct. 1809.

New-York, November 6.—By the brig Emeline, in 14 days from Havana, we learn, that this port continued shut to American vessels, and none would be admitted to an entry, after the twentieth of October; all the vessels arriving prior to the twentieth, would be admitted.

Markets dull. Flour plenty, but 20 dols per barrel and the duty 8 dols and 25 cents, pork 18, beef 16.

The four vessels of war, (2 Spanish & 2 British) sailed from the Havana, for Cadiz on the 10th of October, with 17,000,000 of dollars on board.

A letter from Madeira, dated September 27, states that the Euphrates arrived there in 39 days, and the Mermaid in 48, both from New-York.—The Euphrates sailed for the East Indies, on the 26th of September, and the Mermaid for Lisbon on the 13th—that market are dull for provisions and flour—that corn pays a tolerable profit—and that timber will sell for fifty or sixty dollars per thousand feet. A sch'r. loaded with lumber had just arrived.

DELAWARE, (Wilmington,) November 4. With painful regret we announce the death of Samuel White, Esquire. He died at his lodgings this morning. Mr. White has for several years past represented this State in the Senate of the U. S.—where his talents were known to be respectable, and his integrity unblemished.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The ships Savage, Waite, and Ann Reynolds, which both arrived here yesterday in 23 & 28 days from England, and 30 from Baltimore, Virginia and Carolina!

The late obstructions to commerce have, it is well known, deprived many Southern planters of a market for their cotton. The large crops of that article remaining on hand render it improbable, if similar corps are raised in the next season, that advantageous prices will be obtained for it. Many planters have therefore been induced to turn their attention to a substitute for their former staple production. Hemp is the article which is expected will be most extensively cultivated, as it is deemed congenial to the soil of many parts of the southern states. A plan for employing large tracts of land in the cultivation of the hemp